

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXIII.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1857.

[No. 2.]

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

THE Fortieth Annual Meeting of this Society was held, according to adjournment, at the office of the Society in Washington City, on the 20th of January, 1857. The President of the Society, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., in the chair.—The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. J. HAIGHT, D. D., of New York.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was elected President of the Society; and the Vice Presidents of the last year, were re-elected with the additional names of JOHN KNICKERBACKER, of New York, and RICHARD HOFF, of Georgia.

Owing to the great inclemency of the weather, but few of the Directors or friends of the Society were present, and much doubt existing whether the gentlemen expected to speak at the public meeting would arrive in time, the Society adjourned to the third Tuesday in Jan., 1858, at 7 o'clock, p. m., with the understanding that should it be deemed expedient to hold the public meeting, the Society should meet for that purpose, at the call of the Executive Committee or Board of Directors. The minutes were then read and approved, and the meeting closed with prayer.

The public meeting of the Society took place on Thursday evening, Jan. 23d, 1857, in Wesley Chapel, at 7 o'clock,

when the President, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., took the chair. At the request of the President, the Rev. J. N. DANFORTH, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing upon the Society, and upon the proceedings of the occasion. The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. GURLEY.

From the financial branch of the report it appears that the receipts of the Society for the past year were \$81,347, and expenditures \$79,394, leaving a balance of \$1,952 to the credit of the treasury.

The Rev. Dr. CUMMINS addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, in which he showed that by God's providence the sable African is indissolubly linked to the car of the Anglo-American, to be borne forward at length through toil and labor to a useful and happy destiny in his native Africa. In the course of his remarks Dr. Cummins alluded to the name of "Liberia" as having been due to the invention of the present President, Mr. Latrobe. After Dr. C. had concluded—

Mr. LATROBE rose and asked to place that matter right, and thus to disclaim the paternity of the title. He said that when he was, many years ago, a student of law in the office of Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, a warm friend of Liberia, Dr. Eli Ayres, who had accompanied Captain Stockton at the purchase of Cape Mesurado from the natives, and who was a frequent visitor at the office, was asked by General Harper to give him some idea of

the geography, &c., of the same. This Dr. Ayres did, by marking the capes, bays, &c., on a sheet of paper with one of his finger nails. From these very rough elements, Mr. Latrobe, at General Harper's request, prepared a map, which being corrected according to Dr. Ayres' memory, was placed in the hands of Mr. Cone, then an engraver in Baltimore, but since an eminent Baptist minister. The map when engraved needed "lettering," and a proof was sent to General Harper for the purpose. The General proposed that as Mr. Latrobe had prepared the map, he should, at all events, unite in naming the principal places and features of it; and it was agreed that this should be done alternately, General Harper beginning. The first thing to be fixed was the name of the country; and several were proposed, and amongst them

"Fredonia;" but all were objectionable for some reason or other, when General Harper asked what was the Latin word for a "free man." Finding that it was "Liber," he then asked why it would not do to call the colony Liberia? He was answered that it would do exceedingly well, and the name was accordingly adopted. In his turn Mr. Latrobe proposed "Monroe" as the name of the capital of Liberia, to which General Harper objected, as it was not Latinized like the name of the country itself. It was easy then to make the name "Monrovia," and so it has since stood.

These interesting statements, told by Mr. Latrobe in a very pleasant way, were received with hearty cheers.

The meeting was then closed by a benediction from the Rev. Mr. GURLEY.

Minutes of the Board of Directors.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met the 20th January, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall, City of Washington.

On account of the extreme inclemency of the weather, but few delegates were present. A quorum, however, being in attendance, the Board proceeded to business.

Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, in the absence of the President, was chosen chairman, and Rev. G. W. Samson, of the District of Columbia, secretary *pro tem*.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Rev. W. McLain, Rev. Dr. Smith, and Rev. Dr. G. D. Cummins, were appointed the committee on credentials, who reported the following delegates present, viz:

Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., from the New York State Colonization Society;—Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D., Rev. J. C. Smith, D. D., and Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D., from the Virginia Colonization Society;—and Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., from the Society of the District of Columbia.

Rev. W. McLain and Rev. R. R. Gurley, Life Directors, and W. Gunton, Esq., and Rev. G. W. Samson, members of the Executive Committee, were present.

On motion of Rev. Mr. McLain, the reading of the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Board was postponed until the next session of the Board.

After some conference, on motion, it was voted, That, on account of the absence of the appointed speakers, from the inclemency of the weather, the public meeting of the Society, this evening, be postponed till further notice.

On motion, voted, That the further business before the Board be postponed.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

G. W. SAMSON, *Sec'y pro tem*.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21,
10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment.

President Latrobe appeared and took the chair.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Maclean, the minutes of the session yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. G. W. Samson having declined to act further as secretary, on account of pastoral engagements, the Rev. Dr. B. J. Haight, of New York, was elected Secretary of the Board.

The following delegates appeared and took their seats, viz: Hon. J. A. Rockwell and Hon. L. F. S. Foster, from the Connecticut Colonization Society; Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Life Director, and delegate from the New Jersey Colonization Society; Rev. J. B. Pinney, Life Director, and delegate from the New York State Colonization Society, and Rufus Reed, Esq., delegate from said Society; and Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., of the Executive Committee.

On motion, the reading of the proceedings of the last annual meeting, and of the adjourned meeting in March, was dispensed with.

The annual Report of the Society was then read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary.

The annual Statement of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was then read by the Rev. W. McLain, Financial Secretary; and, on motion, was laid upon the table for the present.

The following communication was received and read:

COLONIZATION OFFICE, INDIANA,
Indianapolis, Jan. 13, 1857.

The President and

Board of Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN: The bearer, Rev. James Mitchell, the Secretary of our State Board of Colonization, will represent our views and wishes in regard to the enterprise of colonization, so far as you may wish to know our views thereon.

Yours respectfully,

ASHBEL P. WILLARD,
Pres. State Board of Colonization.

JOHN W. DODD,
Auditor of State.

DANIEL M'CLURE,
Secretary of State.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. James Mitchell be invited to a seat in this Board during its present session.

The President announced the Standing Committees of the Board in part, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations—Rev. Dr. Maclean, of N. J., Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and Mr. Underwood.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Pinney, Rockwell, and Cummins.

Committee on Agencies—Messrs. Gurley, Samson, and Reed.

The following communication was received, read, and on motion referred to the Standing Committee on Agencies:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1857.

To the President and

Board of Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN: We respectfully represent, that it is the intention of the Indiana State Board of Colonization, to immediately put in motion a system of active agencies in our State, and as it is desirable that harmony should exist between all the friends of African colonization, we hope that it will appear advisable and prudent in your estimation, to grant us the entire field in said State; in which event our officers and agents shall strictly account to you for all funds donated through them to your Society by such persons as may wish to give that direction to their donations.

Yours respectfully,

J. MITCHELL,

Cor. Sec. Ind. State Board of Col'n.

On motion, the Statement of the Executive Committee was taken up, and it was

Resolved, That the whole subject of the Society's ship, the *Mary Caroline Sterens*, as presented in the Statement of the Executive Committee, and in the annual Report, be referred to a special committee.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Dr. Maclean, and Rev. W. McLain, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Rev. G. D. Cummins,

Resolved, That the anniversary meeting of the Society be held to-morrow evening at half past seven o'clock.

The minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22,

9 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. President La. robe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Hon. W. L. Underwood and Rev. A. M. Cowan, delegates from the Kentucky Colonization Society, appeared and took their seats.

The President laid before the Board the following report from the trustees of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*:

*To the Board of Directors
of the Am. Col. Society:*

The undersigned, two of the trustees appointed by the late John Stevens, of Talbot county, Maryland, under a deed dated on the 26th February, 1856, and to whom was transferred the fund of \$36,000 which he gave, that a ship might be built for the use of the Society, beg leave to make the following report:

The facts connected with the donation, the building, the launching, and the sailing on her first voyage of the ship in question, called, as desired by Mr. Stevens, after his daughter—the *Mary Caroline Stevens*—are so well known to the Board that it is unnecessary, here, to recapitulate them. The report of Dr. James Hall, one of the trustees, and their special representative in the details of their proceedings, and the disbursement of their funds, is appended hereto, and will afford the information which, at this time, may be desirable. The trustees have not yet collected all the securities assigned to them by Mr. Stevens, and until this is done, their accounts must necessarily remain open, and it will not be in their power to make a final report. They have reason to believe, however, that it will not be long before their collections will be completed, when they propose, in addition to the report which will then be made, to hand to the Board a volume which they have had prepared, and in which will be found recorded, not only their own proceedings, but the entire correspondence, as well that which was held with Mr. Stevens, by any person touching his donation, as that which grew, otherwise, out of the duties of the trustees; the whole forming a narrative not without its interest, and which, the trustees feel sure, will be preserved

among the archives of the Board as bearing honorable testimony to the character and liberality of a GENTLEMAN OF MARYLAND.

In the interim, however, there is one point to which the trustees desire to call the attention of the Board. The trust they hold, they look upon as technical in its terms and character, now that the vessel has been built and is in charge of a captain appointed by the Board, to which she was in fact delivered by the trustees when he took possession of her. This being so, the future management of the ship, in port and out of port, will devolve on the Board and the Executive Committee; and the trustees, while they continue in existence as holding the legal title to the ship, and for the purpose of seeing her appropriated to the uses for which she was built, respectfully suggest that she may be considered by the Board as hereafter under the charge of the American Colonization Society; on which devolves, through its proper officers, to carry out, in her use, the intentions of the donor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
Chairman, &c.

On motion, this report was referred to the special committee on the Society's ship.

The President announced the remainder of the Standing Committees, as follows:

Committee on Finance—Messrs. W. McLain, Doggett, and Cowan.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies—Messrs. Cummins, McLain, and Rockwell.

Committee on Emigration—Messrs. Tracy, Gurley, and Samson.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the annual Report of the Society was referred to a special committee of three, for revision, with a view to its publication, and to designate portions to be read at the anniversary celebration this evening.

Rev. Mr. Pinney, Dr. Maclean, and Mr. Reed, were appointed said committee.

Rev. Mr. Gurley submitted the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid upon the table for the present:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be informed that, in the view of this Board, American commerce as well

as humanity, are deeply interested in the prosecution and completion by the government of the explorations of the countries interior from Liberia, as commenced under direction of the Navy Department by Lt. Lynch, and that it be respectfully suggested to the Hon. Secretary, that should he be pleased to instruct the commander of our squadron on the African coast, alone or in company with some duly appointed agent of the government, to visit and examine various points of that coast, to ascertain the nature of the harbors and rivers, the character of the people, the productions and resources of the countries thus visited, their advantages for trade, and make full report on these subjects to the government, great benefit might be secured to our commerce and to the cause of African civilization.

The Standing Committee on Agencies presented a report upon the communication from the Corresponding Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Colonization.

It having been moved to accept this report, after a very long discussion, the Rev. Mr. Samson moved to refer the whole subject back to the committee for further consideration, to which motion the Board did not agree.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Haight, the further consideration of the motion to accept the report was postponed until this afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following report from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations:

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions—

1. *Resolved*, That this Board have learned, with the highest satisfaction, that a treaty of commerce and amity has been recently made by the Governments of Liberia and Cape Palmas; and they indulge the hope, that this treaty is the precursor of a closer alliance between these two governments; and that a federal government, after the model of that of the United States, and like the latter capable of indefinite expansion, will soon be organized by the free and independent states already established upon the western coast of Africa.

2. *Resolved*, That it is a source of unfeigned delight to the friends of African colonization, that the Republic of Liberia

has received from several of the leading governments of Europe assurances of their friendly feelings; and that the Republic has been enabled to form with these governments, and also with the free cities of Europe, treaties of commerce, upon the most liberal terms.

3. *Resolved*, That this Board feel assured that the kindest feelings are entertained by the people of the United States towards the Republics of Western Africa; and that the time is not far distant when our government will give more direct evidence of these kind feelings than they have yet done, by a distinct recognition of the independence of these Republics:—the delay in this matter not being the result of any hostile feeling on the part of our people and government to these Republics, but arising from the peculiar state of things for a few years past among ourselves.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions recommended therein adopted.

On motion, *Resolved*, That when this Board adjourn it adjourn to meet in the Colonization Rooms this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Board then, on motion, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Jan. 22, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of this morning's session were read and approved.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Agencies relative to the application from the Secretary of the Indiana Board.

On motion, the report was referred back to the committee, who subsequently presented their report as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr. Mitchell, Secretary of the State Colonization Board of Indiana, respectfully report, that existing, as there ever has done, very friendly relations between this Board and that in Indiana, it has not been supposed that the agent appointed for that State would interfere with any arrangements of the Indiana Board; that it is understood that the Indiana Board designs to act through and mainly

by the agency of this Society, in the colonization enterprise; and therefore, before any decided action on the proposal made by Mr. Mitchell is taken, it is important that the Board should ascertain more fully the exact plans of the State Board.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board recognize it as a settled principle of their action to allow each State Society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, to take the entire charge and control of the collection of funds, including the appointing of agents, within its own borders.

Resolved, That this Board will learn with pleasure of the resuscitation of the Indiana State Colonization Society, or of the formation of a new state auxiliary society in that State, and will cheerfully accord thereto the right specified in the preceding resolution.

R. R. GURLEY, *Chairman*.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions recommended therein were adopted.

The Standing Committee on Accounts presented the following report:

Your committee having examined the vouchers of the Treasurer, find them correct so far as the cash account is stated, and not doubting the bonds and cash on hand to be correctly stated, have certified the same.

They would append three suggestions, in the form of resolutions, as follows:—

First. Resolved, That the financial year shall close on the 20th day of December of each year.

Secondly. Resolved, That whatever funds are received by the Treasurer for the use of the Society be carefully and fully reported each month in the African Repository.

Thirdly. Resolved, That in all cases where State Societies, in co-operation and with consent of the Executive Committee of this Society, fit out expeditions or expend money for education, or in any other appropriate way, the same when reported by the Treasurer as a cash account, both on the credit and debitor side.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. PINNEY.

[See the exhibit on next page.]

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions proposed were adopted.

The special committee on the Annual

Report presented the following report, which was adopted:

The committee have read the whole Report with great interest, and would recommend that the same be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

They recommend that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to read such portions at the meeting this evening as may in his judgment be most interesting.

They would further recommend that the total sums contributed by each State through the year 1856, be published in connection with the Annual Report.

J. B. PINNEY.

On motion, a committee was appointed to nominate Secretaries and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Drs. Sunderland, Doggett, and Haight, were appointed said committee.

The committee nominated the following named gentlemen, who were duly elected:

Corresponding Sec'y, Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary, Rev. W. McLAIN.

Traveling Secretary, Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Recording Sec'y, J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

Executive Committee, HARVEY LINDSLEY, M. D., Hon. E. WHITTLESEY, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., A. O. DAYTON, Esq., WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON.

The special committee on the Society's ship presented the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions appended thereto were adopted:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report and the Statement of the Executive Committee as relates to the new packet ship, report,

That in the narrative of events connected with this generous gift, which marks an era in the Society's affairs, they find occasion of gratitude to God and of gratulation among the friends of colonization, as well as special cause of admiration toward the liberal benefactor of the Society, and toward the magnanimous disinterestedness of those influential friends of colonization in Maryland who co-operated in securing the donation in trust to this Society.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society.

From 1st January, 1856, to 1st January, 1857.

To balances due the Society, as per last report - - - - -	\$19,067 35	By balance due by the Society, as per last report - - - - -	\$11,687 54
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Donations - - - - -	31,902 22	Gratuitous legacy in part included in balances due by the Society	5 000 00
Legacies \$14,675 84, less \$5,000 special legacy in part of Augustus Graham, invested - - - - -	9,675 84	Contingent expenses—paper and printing the Annual Report, &c.	695 40
Emigrants - - - - -	39,145 21	Profit and loss account - - - - -	1 357 15
African Repository - - - - -	958 69	Expense account—compensation of agents employed in collecting funds, &c.	9,247 64
Profit and loss account - - - - -	120 51	Office expenses—salaries of Secretaries, rent of office, fuel, stationery, postage, &c.	6,663 17
Contingent account - - - - -	1 48	Paper and printing the African Repository, including the preceding year - - - - -	4,380 26
Freight and cabin passage in ship Mary C. Stevens - - - - -	842 07	Salaries of Physicians in Liberia - - - - -	3,030 00
Total receipts, including the above balances - - - - -	101,713 37	Two Burntized Receptacles sent to Liberia, in the ship Elvira Owen, including freight on same - - - - -	10,765 00
Balance due by the Society - - - - -	24,136 74	Charter of vessels, and outfit and support of emigrants, not including amounts of invoices sent to agents in Liberia (\$18,752 51) which amounts are included in the balances due the Society	25,140 85
		Expenses of fitting out ship M. C. Stevens - - - - -	8 633 58
		Total expenditures, including the above balances - - - - -	86,011 19
		Old accounts closed - - - - -	\$3,585 45
		Balance due the Society, including amounts of invoices sent to agents in Liberia (\$16,752 51) for the support of emigrants - - - - -	34 259 85
		Cash on hand - - - - -	1,093 62
	\$125,850 11		\$125,850 11

Note.—Included in the above total receipts on account of emigrants are \$4,000 freight on the two receptacles sent to Liberia, and \$2,257 61 in the settlement of Liberian accounts, making \$6,257 61 to be deducted from the aggregate receipts, leaving the sum of \$76,388 41 as the total receipts of the Society during the past year.

The following named certificates of stock and bonds are held by this Society, as will appear by reference to the Stock Book, viz: Ten preferred bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for \$1,000 each; also certificate of said company for \$1,200, being amount of accrued interest from January 1, 1852 to January 1, 1854; (two years); which bonds are on special deposit in the Bank of Washington, as collateral security for the payment of \$5,000 borrowed from the Graham legacy; also certificate for one share of \$100 in the capital stock of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company, from which the Society receives an annual dividend of seven per cent.; also six coupon bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria, Va., for \$1,000 each, which were purchased with the \$5,000 balance of the Graham legacy, and which are held in trust by this Society for educational purposes in Liberia, agreeably to the will of the late Augustus Graham; and, by order of the Executive Committee, the 10th October, 1856, have been placed on special deposit in the Bank of Washington.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1, 1857.

The Committee on accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account, for the past year, and compared it with the proper vouchers, and find the same correct.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 21st, 1857.

J. B. PINNEY,
GEO. D. CUMMINS.

As a permanent expression of the sentiments entertained by the Board of Directors on this subject, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Board have learned with the greatest pleasure, that the noble and generous purpose of the late John Stevens, deceased, to place at the disposal of this Board a new and valuable ship to ply between the United States and Liberia, has been fully carried into effect; and that the Mary Caroline Stevens has sailed upon her first voyage, with the prayers and the best wishes of the friends of the colonization cause.

Resolved, That this Board tender their heartiest thanks to Messrs. John H. B. Latrobe, Elisha Whitteley, and James Hall, Trustees of the Stevens donation, for their most valuable services in carrying into effect the instructions of the late Mr. Stevens, with respect to the disbursement of funds entrusted to their care for the building of the vessel to be held by them in trust for the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That this Board take great pleasure in expressing their obligations to the Managers of the Maryland Colonization Society—to Messrs. F. W. Brune, Thomas Wilson, and other friends in Baltimore, for their liberal contributions, and for the lively interest they have manifested in the building and in the equipment of the Society's vessel.

Resolved, That this Board highly approves of the action of the Executive Committee in insuring the Mary Caroline Stevens, for the sum of forty thousand dollars; and that the Committee be instructed to continue the insurance from year to year, to the full value of the ship.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to employ Dr. James Hall, or some other suitable person, at Baltimore, as an agent to have the charge of the Mary Caroline Stevens; for such commissions as may be agreed upon by the agent and Committee.

Resolved, That the Board record with very great pleasure their deep gratitude toward their liberal benefactor, the late John Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, for his generous response to our appeal for a fund to build a Liberia Packet for the use of the Society, by a donation of thirty six thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the disinterested and protracted services of Dr. James Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, in superintending the building of the packet,

are acknowledged as having laid the Society under weighty obligations, and eminently entitling him to our thanks.

J. B. PINNEY, *Chairman*.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the salaries of the Corresponding and Financial Secretaries for the ensuing year be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Board then took a recess in order to attend the anniversary celebration of the Society.

The Board re-assembled, after the public exercises in Wesley Chapel.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That this Board recognise in the liberal contributions to aid and develop the culture and manufacture of sugar in Liberia made by H. M. Scheiffelin, Esq., of New York, to whom Liberia is chiefly indebted for the first steam sugar mill, and for many articles for farming purposes, such as waggons, carts, yokes, chains, &c, shipped by him to Liberia in 1856, as an instance of the highest beneficence towards Liberia and in a direction of the very first importance.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Society and the Executive Committee, for their valuable and efficient services.

The resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, this morning, proposing a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, in reference to explorations in Africa, was called up, and adopted; and the Executive Committee were instructed to take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect.

A report from Capt. George Barker, an agent of the Society, was presented, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The minutes of this evening's session were then read and approved.

After prayer, offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President.

BENJ. J. HAIGHT, *Secretary*.

Extracts from Capt. George Barker's Report.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1857.

Gentlemen and Friends:—You have my report of agency for the American Colonization Society for the year 1856. I have collected in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, the following sums, viz:—

	Repository.	Donations.
Rhode Island,	\$181.00—	\$1,791 00
Massachusetts,	17 00—	126.00
New Hampshire,	133.00—	255.00
Maine,	96.00—	1,244.37
	427.00	3,416 47

Making a total of \$3,843.47. I have received as compensation \$947.82. My expenses, viz: postage, stationery, publishing, board, and traveling expenses,

\$424.74, which leaves me for self and family support \$523 08.

I have sent the Secretary of the Society \$2,895.65. I wish it was quadrupled. There is an increasing interest in the good cause; had it not been for the agitated late presidential campaign more money would have been realized. There is abundant occasion for gratitude that the Society has been so highly prospered; a fine new ship, over four hundred good emigrants, two large Receptacles, and the highly interesting and prosperous position of the Republic of Liberia, not keeping out of sight the College frame sent from Boston. The work you are engaged in is a holy work, and I trust the Lord will enable you to consummate it. * * *

Report of Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary.

HARTFORD, CONN.,

January 15, 1857.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

DEAR SIR:—As Traveling Secretary of the American Colonization Society, the Board of Directors will expect from me a report of my labors the past year.

Owing to a failure to obtain a suitable person to take my place as agent for Connecticut until September, it seemed desirable that I should spend a considerable portion of the first half of the year as collecting agent in this State. The amount contributed in the State during this period was \$3,660.62.

The appropriation made by the State in 1853, for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia, being chiefly expended, an application was made to the legislature at its last session for another similar appropriation, which was granted in a sum of \$1,000—giving for the transportation and benefit of each emigrant seventy-five dollars, instead of fifty as before provided.

Though Connecticut has participated with the other states in the political excitements of the year, which for the time operated against us, she has furnished two valuable emigrants, and has paid into your treasury, including a legacy of \$5,000,

between nine and ten thousand dollars; and by the judicious and faithful labors of the Rev. Wm. Warren, who has succeeded me, we may confidently expect the state fully to sustain any charitable reputation she has acquired in this behalf.

My labors out of Connecticut have been confined to the other New England States, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to say, I have been treated with much respect and kindness wherever I have been, and have found many warm friends to sympathize and co-operate with me in the work. To all such I would here tender my most hearty thanks.

On account of the excited state of the public mind, it was thought best to defer any attempt to form new societies, or to do much by way of public address unless it be on the Sabbath. To collect an audience during the week merely for colonization purposes, was found to be no easy thing. While, therefore, I have endeavored to keep the cause favorably before the community by publishing interesting facts connected with its progress, and by a free distribution of printed documents on the subject, it has been my leading object to reach as many people as I could by public address on the Sabbath; and I have been permitted to present the

cause in some of its aspects to fifty or more of the largest congregations in New England—usually preaching twice, and often three times, the same day. I have visited for this purpose, and have been admitted into important churches in Providence, Newport, Brunswick, Portland, Manchester, Concord, Burlington, Middlebury, Castleton, Brattleboro', Springfield, Worcester, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Boston—not to mention several smaller towns where I have been welcomed.

In most of these churches the subject had not been presented for many years, in some of them, never.

In regard to obtaining funds, the last has been the hardest year I have experienced in the service—not so much from a want of interest in the cause as from an excess of interest in something else. The whole amount of my collections falls a little short of \$5,000; a portion of which was paid into the treasury of State societies where it was collected, and not reported by me to the Parent Society.

By special invitation I was present and made an address at the annual meeting of the Maine State Colonization Society at Bath. Also at a meeting of the Methodist Conference held at Gardiner, Bishop Waugh presiding.

This Conference embraces about half of the State, and was fully attended. I was kindly allowed by that body to occupy one hour and a half in the advocacy of the cause. I also attended and addressed the anniversary of the Vermont State Colonization Society at Montpelier, at which, it gives me pleasure to state, the Rev. J. K. Converse was appointed their agent. Mr. Converse will devote his time to the work, and from his thorough acquaintance with the subject, and his high reputation in the state, there is every reason to expect that the cause will prosper in that community. I have

been present and allowed a word in favor of the object at several other public gatherings; but I regard my *Sabbath* efforts as by far the most efficient for good. This remark I would have covered the entire period of my agency. Each succeeding year of service has deepened the conviction that little comparatively can be accomplished in behalf of the cause without access to the pulpit on the Sabbath.

There is a view of the subject adapted to disabuse the mind of prejudice and awaken an interest, which is, at the same time, congenial with the holy day. If this view could be presented in every pulpit, the work would go forward with greatly increased progress. We need a preaching and a collecting agency: they may or may not be combined in the same person; but let the *sower* go before the *reaper*. One reason why Boston has not doubled and quadrupled her contributions to this object is, the people need light which can be imparted only from the pulpit—for the very good reason, they can be reached nowhere else. The same is true of other places. I believe there is much land yet to be possessed by us mainly through the pulpit. Would that each pastor felt a sufficient interest in the cause to build the portion of the wall over against his own house. It has been intimated that one very respectable denomination of christians in Connecticut will soon undertake this work. May others do likewise!

I do confidently anticipate better times. I shall be disappointed if the receipts of the Society should not be much increased the coming year. In my apprehension, the public mind is prepared to look at this matter of colonization with more favor; and it seems to me that the interesting events connected with its progress the past year, are themselves most eloquent appeals in its behalf. Few have been the

years of its history, containing more to encourage and less to dishearten its friends. It is true the Society has been obliged to contend with pecuniary embarrassment and some other undesirable things; but these should be regarded as mere eddies in a stream whose course is onward.

What great scheme of philanthropy has had fewer obstacles to encounter?

African colonization, be it remembered, is no longer a mere abstract theory; it is

a practical reality; a great FACT, standing out in bold relief for the inspection and instruction of the civilized world. The first chapters of its history are given to the present generation; the remaining ones are reserved for the perusal and admiration of generations to come.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your humble servant,

JNO. ORCUTT.

From Liberia.

A very interesting letter has been received by the Financial Secretary of the Society, from the Rev. John Seys, the special agent of the Society, giving a particular account of his exploration of the countries east of Millsburgh, and also of his visit to the New Jersey Tract east of Bassa, and of his final purpose to plant the interior settlement in the Queah Country, to the east of Millsburgh, some thirty miles, for which he specifies many reasons. We

shall publish this letter in our next number. The country selected is described as high, beautiful, fertile, and in all respects attractive. When he wrote, Mr. Seys was making all preparation for the reception of the emigrants by the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, destined to found this new settlement. Mr. Seys has exhibited remarkable energy in his labors at Cape Mount, and in prosecution of this important enterprise for the INTERIOR SETTLEMENT.

The necessity for two additional Receptacles in Liberia.

It was evident, when our appeal was made last year, for the means of erecting two receptacles in Liberia, that more would soon be required, and having through the generous aid of several State Societies and many friends of the cause, completed two large and convenient buildings for emigrants, one at Monrovia and the other at Cape Mount, at a cost including freight

and other expenses after the arrival of the materials in Africa, of twelve thousand dollars, we now make an earnest appeal for an equal sum to build two other receptacles, that the advantages afforded by such buildings may not be confined to emigrants that shall be landed at the points above specified. A pressing necessity exists for a receptacle at Bassa, and also at Sinou,

yet possibly it may be expedient to erect one of the two we now seek at the new settlement about to be founded in the interior. The sites for these receptacles must be chosen with due regard to many reasons, some of which may not yet be revealed. Most probably one will be put up at Bassa, and the other at Sinou. The materials should be ready for shipment in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, on the first of May next. We invite immediate contributions to enable the Executive Committee to purchase and send out the frames and other materials

for these buildings, and cannot hesitate to urge this object as one of very great importance to the health and comfort of emigrants, and to the growth and prosperity of the settlements of Liberia. Something has been accomplished in our enterprize: much more remains to be done. We cannot rest in the present, but must advance with ever increasing power. Centuries are to be filled up by the labors, and we trust also by the beneficence of the American friends of Africa.

[From the Spirit of Missions.]

Report of the Rt. Rev. John Payne, Missionary Bishop at Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, West Africa.

To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the undersigned respectfully submits the following Report, for the year 1855:

CAVALLA, near Cape Palmas,
West Africa, Jan. 1856.

The undersigned, in making the annual report required of him, gratefully acknowledges the gracious presence of God, *with tribulation*, with the mission committed to his care, during the past year.

One missionary brother, Rev. Robert Smith, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Louise Rambo, who was among us an angel of love and mercy, have been released from the trials of the Church Militant. Two brethren, Rev. Messrs. Wright and Scott, with their wives, and Mrs. Horne, have gone to the United States, though it is hoped, in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, only for a season.

On the other hand, Rev. Mr. Hoffman and wife, Mrs. Payne, and Miss Williford, have returned to the mission in improved health.

Meantime, the operations of the mission have been sustained, and their efficiency greatly increased. This has been accomplished, in a good measure, through *native agency*. Not only has the *number* in this department been multiplied, but, chiefly through the bereavement of foreign laborers in the mission, our native assistants have been animated by a degree of christian zeal never before witnessed. And already do the fruits of this state of things begin to appear in the accessions of natives and colonists to the church.

The principal stations of the Mission are, Monrovia, Clay-Ashland, Bassa Cove, Sinou, Cape Palmas, Fishtown, Rocktown, Cavalla, Hening Station, Rockbookah, and Taboo.

MONROVIA.

Rev. Alex. Crummell has charge of this station, assisted by Rev. H. Greene, Deacon, also by Miss G. Williams.

Mr. Crummell has charge of the congregation of Trinity Church, which has now attained a somewhat established character. They have labored under the disadvantage of worshipping in a small borrowed house, which, at the latest advices, was remanded, and the congregation is literally without a place of assembling. A church of some sort is of immediate necessity.—Two years ago, the effort was made to commence one, but the money contributed thus far (little over one thousand dollars) barely suffices to make a beginning. It is sincerely hoped that friends will be found to raise the remaining means needed for the building. About *four thousand dollars more* might supply a church of moderate dimensions.

Mr. Crummell, though somewhat interrupted by ill health, reports a good degree of regularity in his services, and a satisfactory condition on the whole, of his church and Sabbath school.

The congregation of Trinity have made the effort to sustain a young man as teacher in one of the colonial settlements, with what success is not known.

Rev. H. Greene, assisted by Miss G. Williams, conducts a Female High School. The design of this Institution was to elevate the standard of female education, and with this view, at first, only advanced pupils were admitted. But it was found that the number of this class was so small, that the qualifications for admission were necessarily lowered.

Statistics.—Communicants, 25; attendants on public worship, 60; day scholars, 15; Sunday school

scholars, about 50; boarder and candidate for orders, 1.

A Mission House is greatly needed at this station, there being none at present, and the scarcity of houses in Monrovia, and the exorbitant rents charged for those to be let, render it not only desirable, but *economical* to build as soon as practicable.

It is a cherished object; it is hoped, ere long to be accomplished, to erect in a most eligible position, already obtained, on Cape Mesurado, a building to answer the double purpose of residence for missionaries, and high school or college. As the necessary, extraordinary building at Cape Palmas and its vicinity is now nearly finished, it is desired and hoped, that individuals and churches disposed to *make special contributions*, will hereafter direct them to the Church and Mission Building at the Monrovia Station.

CLAY-ASHLAND.

This station, ten miles above Monrovia, is under the pastoral care of Rev. A. F. Russell. The missionary here divides his time between Grace Church, St. John's in the Wilderness, above, and Caldwell, below his place of residence. The congregation in all these places is small, the people in the neighborhood being generally Methodists and Baptists.

The expectations at first excited in reference to the eligibility of this station for influence on natives, have not been realized.—The advancing tide of colonization, and the wars amongst the native tribes themselves, have produced an unsettled condition of things, unfavorable to Missions among the heathen immediately bordering on Clay-Ashland. But the missionary appears still to retain somewhat of

his former interest in their welfare, and talks of plans of usefulness amongst them.

He reports a school of fifteen native youths and children, maintained by the mission, and taught by Mr. Henry Williams. About as many colonists attend, as day scholars.

There is also a female day school, taught in Clay-Ashland by Mrs. De Coursey.

The Sunday School connected with Grace Church, is represented to be in a promising condition.

Statistics.—Communicants, 21; Sunday school scholars, 62; day scholars, [colonists,] 51; native boarding scholars, 15.

The missionary here pleads earnestly for a small chapel in Lower Caldwell, the place where *Rev. Mr. Caesar*, first Episcopal Missionary to Liberia, lived his short life, and met his tragical end. Will not some friend give five hundred dollars towards this object?

BASSA COVE.

After making two previous visits, *Rev. J. Rambo* took up his residence at this station with his family, in March last. The mission house was not ready for their reception until September. In two short months, the house was left desolate by the death of the Missionary's wife, who died of bilious remittent fever, after an illness of fourteen days.

Encouraged by the flattering financial prospects of our Missionary treasury at the meeting of the Board of Missions in 1854, and especially by the report of a considerable legacy for the Bassa Cove Mission from the late *Elliot Cresson*, the Missionary was allowed to commence his operations on a liberal and efficient basis. A training boarding school of the most

promising colonist youths was opened, and a number of day scholars received instruction in a primary school in Lower Buchanan. Religious services were maintained with as much regularity as health would permit, at Upper and Lower Buchanan, at the Mission House, midway between, and in two native towns.

Thus far, the efforts of the Missionary have been directed chiefly to colonists; but a wide field of labor—which he hopes, ere long, to be able to enter—is opened on every side, amongst the large Bassa tribe, lying all around the colony. May the Lord send the needed laborers into this portion of the harvest!

Statistics.—Communicants, 18; Sunday school scholars, 40; colonist boarders, 4; colonist day scholars, 26; missionary contributions, \$18.

The Bassa Cove Mission, like others, receives a disastrous check, by recent advices of the embarrassed condition of our Missionary treasury. The promising members of the Colonist Boarding School must for the present be dismissed, and every other possible curtailment made to *relieve the Episcopal Church of the load under which it groans.*

CAPE PALMAS

This station embraces the colonist congregation of *St. Mark's Church*, high school and day schools at Mount Vaughan, Orphan Asylum in West Harper, native church of the Evangelists, and native boarding school at Hoffman Station.

St. Mark's Church and the general supervision of the station, have been committed, the past year, to *Rev. H. R. Scott*, assisted by *Rev. G. W. Gibson*, and *Mr. N. S. Harris*, native candidate for orders.

The growth of the colonist con-

gregation has been steady, as also that of the Sabbath school connected with it. On Sunday before Christmas fifteen persons were confirmed here, eleven being colonists, and four natives.

The influence of this church, and of other institutions of the mission in the colony, will, it is hoped, do much to check the spirit of irreligion and insubordination, which assails this, like most other colonial settlements.

The High School, with twelve colonist boarders, at Mt. Vaughan, designed to train teachers and ministers for the mission, with God's blessing, bears fruit. Every member of it, with one exception, is a professor of religion; two or three have expressed a desire to enter the ministry; one wishes to be qualified for the position of missionary physician; and two, lately pupils, are now teachers.

This important institution is under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Gibson, assisted by Mr. Samuel Williams, both of whom have discharged their duties most creditably during the past year.

The former, within the past few months, has had to mourn the loss of an amiable and pious wife, who died in November. She was the only daughter of the late Mr. James M. Thompson, who commenced the Mission Station at Mt. Vaughan, and Mrs. E. M. Thompson, who is still spared, though in feeble health, to labor with us.

Some fifteen colonist boys are admitted to the instructions of the High School as day scholars.

Female Day School—In the female day school at Mount Vaughan, are thirty-five scholars. Owing to Mrs. Thompson's feeble health, less has been accomplished here than in former years.

The Sabbath school connected

with this station numbers about fifty scholars.

The Orphan Asylum, after much delay, caused by the unavoidable tardiness of all building operations in this country, was formally opened in November, under the care of Rev. H. R. Scott and wife.

The first examination was held on Friday before Christmas, and did much credit to the teacher, Mrs. Scott. The building is a most commodious one, and the provision and arrangements within, for the orphans, alike honorable to the Benevolent Association in Philadelphia, and the stewards of their benefactions in Africa.

Sixteen girls are supported in the asylum, and the same number are admitted as day scholars.

The Church of the Evangelists, for the natives at Cape Palmas, has been provided, by the zealous exertions of Rev. H. R. Scott, chiefly with funds raised among missionaries and colonists. It cost about \$300, and will accommodate three to five hundred people. The missionary has been much encouraged by the attendance and interest of the Cape Palmas natives. He has been much assisted by the active co-operation of Mr. N. S. Harris, native candidate for orders, and teacher at Hoffman Station.

Mr. Scott has baptized two adult natives, and two members of the boarding school during the year.

Number of native communicants here is seven.

Evening schools are kept in the chapel, attended by from 100 to 150 children, youths, and adults.

HOFFMAN STATION,

Is on a small river of the same name, about one mile from its mouth, and the same distance from the principal Cape Palmas town.—It is in charge of Mr. N. S. Harris,

who has twelve native boarding scholars under his care.

The retired position of this station, in respect to the colonists and heathen natives, makes it desirable for a boarding school, and as a nucleus for a christian settlement, which it is hoped will grow up around it.

Statistics.—Communicants—Colonist, 52; native, 7; total 59; Colonist Boarding Scholars—High School, 12; orphan asylum 16; total 28; colonist day scholars, 66; native, 150; total 216; colonist Sunday school scholars, 164; native, 150; total 314; native boarding scholars, 15.

The Sabbath scholars, colonist and native, include boarders, and, for the most part, day scholars.

ROCKTOWN STATION.

(Seven miles above Cape Palmas.)

Rev. W. Wright, who had charge of this station in the early part of the year, was compelled by ill health to return to the United States. For a few months immediately afterwards, Rev. H. R. Scott extended to it such pastoral supervision as he could give from Cape Palmas. He was greatly assisted by G. T. Bedell, the native teacher of the station, who, providentially left alone, appeared to rise to the spirit of a true evangelist amongst his people. Thomas Savage, an adult convert, has also rendered important service in imparting christian instruction to his people, and to others in a neighboring tribe.

With the assistance of these two catechists, Mr. Hoffman has been enabled to communicate the glad tidings to some fourteen towns and villages at Rocktown, and in the Nyambo tribe.

The church at this station, though yet in its infancy, has undertaken to support the teacher at the new station in Babo.

Statistics.—Communicants—native, 11; colonist, 4; total, 15; Confirmations—native, 7; colonist, 2; total 9; Boarding scholars—native, 15; Sabbath school scholars, about 100; attendants at evening schools, about 50. Contributions towards Hening Station, \$25.23; ditto for alms, \$15.02; total \$40.25.

FISHTOWN STATION.

This place, not less important than any other occupied by the mission, and successively blessed with the labors of three ordained and two unordained Missionaries of our own and a sister Board, has been for several years without a resident superintendent. In the beginning of the year, in the middle, and at its close, Rev Messrs. Wright, Scott, and Hoffman, successively extended to it such attention as they could give from Cape Palmas and Rocktown. From the first of August, when Rev. C. C. Hoffman took up his residence at Rocktown, to the close of the year, he visited and preached in the several villages of the station, almost every week. Samuel Boyd, the native catechist and teacher, by the grace of God has been very active. He has kept together a school of fifteen boys, been zealous in imparting christian instruction to the people immediately around him, and to several towns of the *Wiabo* and *Nifabo* tribes, northwest of Fishtown.

Statistics.—Communicants—Native, 8; Boarding scholars—native, 15; Sabbath school scholars, about 100.

HALF-GRAHWAY STATION.

This is a native town, five miles below Cape Palmas. The catechist here, Mr. Edward Simpson, was lately a member of the High School. He imparts christian instruction, as

he has opportunity, to two villages, and teaches a day school.

Many of the villagers have thrown away their greegrees, and a number observe the Sabbath.

Rev. G. W. Gibson, at Mount Vaughan, preaches here as often on the Sabbath as the nature of his engagements in the colony permits.

Two young men at the station manifest a sufficient degree of religious conviction to render them hopeful candidates for baptism.

Statistics.—Communicants—Colonist, 1; day scholars, variable, average about 25.

CAVALLA STATION.

Stated religious services are maintained regularly in connection with this station, at *twelve* different places, including the mission premises, where regular English services are held on Sunday and Thursday evenings. The missionary is assisted by Rev. C. F. Jones, native deacon, Messrs. T. C. Brownell and W. H. Kinckle, teachers, and several native assistants.

Much religious interest has been manifested amongst the people around the station, during the year. As the fruit of this, *thirty-seven* persons have been baptized, of whom, *twenty-eight* were from the heathen towns, and *nine* from the boarding schools and family.

The boarding schools are in their usual prosperous condition, a fact the more gratifying, as the male department has been entirely in the care of native teachers.

Evening schools have been maintained, as circumstances encouraged it, in the villages around the station, taught by teachers, scholars, and villagers.

The christian village, composed of some twelve families, with a few exceptions maintains a healthy tone of piety, and the females in it have

evinced some religious zeal in visiting the heathen villages around them. They have a sewing circle for the purpose of raising missionary money.

The practice, commenced more than two years ago, of meeting, on the Friday evening before communion, the christian villagers at a frugal meal, prepared by one of their number in rotation, accompanying it with suitable religious exercises, has had a very favorable effect.

It is gratifying to add the same remark in regard to the influence of *christian visitors*, being the most approved members of the church, who, under a rule of the Cape Palmas Convocation, have been appointed to look after and advise professing christians, under the direction of the missionary.

On the whole, there is abundant cause of thankfulness to God for the measure of his blessing vouchsafed to the station during the year.

The Messenger Press has continued to be a valuable adjunct to the mission. The Cavalla Messenger, a small missionary paper issued monthly from it, is to some extent a record of the work and life of the mission to persons within its bounds, and to an increasing number of interested subscribers and friends in the United States, while the issue from it of Grebo hymn books, school books, liturgies, &c., affords a necessary means to the efficiency, not to say existence, of missionary efforts amongst a people of a strange tongue.

Statistics.—Communicants—Foreign, 4; colonist, 1; native, 87; total 92; boarding scholars and village children, 62; Sunday school scholars, including boardingscholars and irregular attendants from native villages, 200; confirmations,

11; Baptisms—adult, 37; infant 6; total 43. Missionary and thanksgiving offerings, \$107.33; alms, \$75.06; total for the year, \$182.39.

AT KOBLA,

Five miles below Cavalla, at the mouth of the river of the same name, a day school is maintained at small expense.

There are two aged communicants here, connected with the church at Cavalla.

Day scholars at this station, 16.

WOTTEH,

Two miles above *Kobla*, and on the same side of the Cavalla river is also supplied with a day school.

One young native man has been baptized here during the year.

Average attendance at day school, 15.

BABO TRIBE.

(East of Cavalla River.)

This tribe has in it nearly the same population as the Grebo.

We have in it two stations.

ROCKBOOKAH.

(Three miles below the mouth of the Cavalla River, on the sea shore.)

For several years vacant, has been re-opened under a colonist teacher, Mr. J. W. Dorsen.

The financial condition of the Mission has not allowed him to do more than impart christian instruction, as he has had opportunity, to the people of some seven villages, and on the occasions of his visits to teach such children and others as he could assemble at the time.

The number of children and youths thus taught, probably about 50.

HENING STATION,

In the same tribe, owes its existence to the zeal of a native Babo youth, J. W. Hutchins. Located

at Rocktown until the Convocation at that station in August, he was so affected by the services on that occasion, that he begged to be allowed to go to impart the light which he had received to his own people. No increase of compensation for services was requested or given; and, as has been already stated, the small church at Rocktown soon after undertook to do what they could towards his support.

Though living near *Bede Myema*, the great Oracle—or "*Grand Devil*," as he is called—Hutchins is most kindly received by his people, and many of them begin to express doubt as to the efficacy of greeces and demon worship.

The station is named from the honored missionary brother and sister who led Hutchins into the light of the gospel, and one of whom can now rejoice with us, that nearly all the scholars trained up by them have become christians, and *five* of them useful assistants in the mission.

Persons instructed on the Lord's day, about 50.

PLABO TRIBE.—TABOO STATION

In this tribe, twenty miles below Cavalla, occupied successively by Rev. Messrs. Minor and Hening, has been during the present year under the care of one of our native deacons, Rev. J. M. Minor, assisted by H. Humphries teacher. Mr. Minor appears of late to preach with much zeal, in some seven and eight towns and villages around the station.

In the month of November, Hector Humphries, who appeared to be doing his duty faithfully, as a teacher, up to that time, suddenly took passage in a French steamer for *French Guiana*, taking with him his wife and child.

An interesting conversion took place, near this station, within the past six months. It was that of a *deya*, or demon-man, who openly, before his people, renounced his profession and native superstitions. On the occasion of my visit to the station in November, he brought out all his greegrees, and insignia of his late profession, publicly renounced them, and was baptized into the faith of the gospel.

The communicants here are connected with the church at Cavalla.

Boarding scholars, 12; number taught on the Sabbath, about 40.

SINOE STATION.

This should have been reported next to Bassa, being nearly midway between that place and Cape Palmas.

Rev. T. A. Pinkney, in great bodily affliction, has continued to hold religious services here, with as much regularity as the state of his health has allowed.

Nothing of interest has transpired at the station. At the latest date of advices, the colony here was involved in a perilous war with their native neighbors.

It is in contemplation to remove Mr. Pinckney, at least for a season, to Bassa Cove.

Communicants so far as known, 2; Sabbath scholars, 25.

General summary.—Ordained Missionaries—Foreign, including Bishop, 4; colonist, 5; native 2; total 11. Teachers—Foreign, including missionaries' wives, 6; colonist, including wives, 10; native 11; total 27. Candidates for orders—Colo-

nist, 2; native, 5; total 7. Colonist beneficiaries, 35; native ditto, 134. Day scholars—Colonist, 189; native, 325; total 514. Sunday school scholars—colonist, 341; native, 590; total 931. *Baptisms—adult, 46; infant, 7; total 53.—Confirmations—colonist, 13; native, 23; total 36. Communicants—Colonist, 128; native, 113; total 241. Permanent stations, 12; places regularly visited, 50; occasionally, about 50; total 112. Number of persons brought under the influence of the mission, about *one hundred thousand*. Missionary contributions and alms, including amounts given to Church of the Evangelists, Cape Palmas, &c.. &c., about \$400.

Conclusion.—The above statistics show a degree of vitality and progress in the mission during the past year, which should gladden the heart of every friend, and incite them to renewed prayer, and faith, and effort. Those on the ground feel that they are just reaping *the first fruits of the co: g harvest.*—With a grateful sense of God's gracious presence hitherto vouchsafed, and anxious eyes turned towards the vast fields around, "white unto the harvest," they would call upon all God's faithful ones to pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers, and to pour out his Holy Spirit upon their labors.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN PAYNE,

Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Epis Church at Cape Palmas, and parts adjacent.

An appeal for the Liberia College.

WE publish below an appeal from the Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia in behalf of the Liberia College; and we ask

for it the friendly and earnest consideration of all who have the means and the disposition to do good.—The college will be one of the most

*Returns incomplete from Monrovia and Clay-Ashland.

beneficent agencies yet devised for the improvement and elevation of the social character of the Liberians, and, through them its educational influences for the promotion of morality and religion as well as learning may radiate throughout the whole continent of Africa.—There is no benevolent object to which contributions can be made with better assurance of their lasting usefulness.—*Jour. of Com.*

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

This college was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, approved December 24, 1851. Its charter is nearly the same as the best college charters in the United States. It vests the control of the institution in a board of trustees, of not less than nine nor more than thirteen members.—The board fills its own vacancies, except that four members are to be nominated by the President of the Republic. It is endowed, by the Legislature, with one hundred acres of land, selected as the best location for a college. The trustees have the power of appointing and removing all officers of instruction and government in the college, except that, for the present, and until they see fit to take the exercise of that power into their own hands, those officers may be appointed by the Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia.

These last named trustees were incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850, with power to hold real and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. The amount received from donations and income of investments is about twenty-four thousand dollars.

The trustees of donations have,

with the approbation of the trustees of the college and of the friends of Liberia generally, appointed Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, late President of the Republic of Liberia, to the Presidency of the College, and he has accepted the office. There is reason to believe that the other necessary members of the faculty will be engaged, as soon as preparations can be made to employ them; and some important arrangements are in progress for insuring their support. Some provision has also been made for the support of indigent students while pursuing their studies.

The next step, for the taking of which everything else must wait, is the erection of a college building on the college lands. For this a plan has been devised, furnishing a dining room, library, rooms for recitation and study in classes, apartments for two members of the faculty, with their families, and dormitories and study rooms for twenty-two students, but capable, if necessary, of receiving a larger number. The outer walls, and the partition walls of the lower story, are to be of brick, and the whole, as required by the climate, to be surrounded by piazzas, supported on iron frames. The plan admits of easy and economical enlargement, whenever the growth of the college shall require it.

The greater part of the materials for this building and its necessary appurtenances have been procured and shipped. The cost of the remaining materials, and of the labor of erection, is very nearly known. The whole expense will be about twenty thousand dollars.

As it is indispensable that the trustees of donations should have in their hands, a fund at least equal to that already received, to meet the current expenses of the

college; and as the other funds, to which allusion has been made, are not at their disposal for this purpose, or, at present, for any purpose, they are compelled to appeal to the friends of Liberia and of christian civilization, learning and piety in Africa, for aid.

It will occur to many, that there are individuals of sufficient largeness of mind, of heart and of estate, to grant this aid; and it is true that any one who should do it, would earn the lasting gratitude of Africa and all her friends. But the disposable means of such persons are usually pre-engaged, for the execution of "liberal things" already "devised," so that they are not at liberty to meet an exigency like the present. The trustees must therefore appeal to every one who is able to appreciate the object, and to furnish a part of the required amount.

Donations for this purpose will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Hon. Stephen

Fairbanks, of Boston, who is treasurer of the trustees; or at New York, by Anson G. Phelps, Esq., 19 and 21 Cliff street; Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., 142 Front street; Francis Hall, Esq., at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, corner of William and Pine streets; these gentlemen having kindly consented to act as an "advisory and co-operative committee" of the trustees. Donations may be remitted in money, or in drafts on any responsible bank or firm in any of the principal cities of the United States, made payable to the order of the treasurer, or of either member of the committee.

ALBERT FEARING,
WILLIAM ROPES,
STEPHEN FAIRBANKS,
GEORGE N. BRIGGS,
WM. J. HUBBARD,
JOEL GILES,
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
Trustees.

JOSEPH TRACY, Secretary.
Boston, January 1, 1857.

[From the London Times.]

Dr. Livingston's African Discoveries.

THE London Missionary Society gave a public reception on the 14th December, at the Freemasons' Hall, to the Rev. Dr. Livingston, the great African traveler and missionary, on his return from South Africa, after an absence of seventeen years.

Dr. Livingston presented himself to the meeting, which rose as a mark of respect, and greeted him with long and continued cheering. He said that the kind expressions with which he had been greeted had quite oppressed him. While he was trying to receive them with proper gratitude, he could not help feeling that he did not deserve them. Having scarcely spoken his native language for sixteen years, he had for-

gotten many of its phrases, and he felt more inclined to speak to them in the tongue of the natives among whom he had lived than in English. The meeting had but a faint idea of what missionary life was. There was very little of that excitement in it. It required enthusiasm, but it also required hard work, and it was also necessary to go through a great deal of work to keep up the enthusiasm. The missionary cause suffered because its friends expected more than could be given. They expected that the natives would listen to the gospel, and either believe it or reject it. But the natives at first judged a missionary by their own motives. They suspected that

there was something behind, and that he had some other object in view besides his preaching. He must first labor and do good to their bodies, and endeavor to obtain for them temporal advantages, in order to procure a good name, and convince them that he was anxious to promote their welfare. The African race were very slow in the motions of their minds, and were in this respect very unlike the South Sea Islanders. You could not meet a single tribe in Africa which had embraced the gospel at once, as had been the case in the South Sea Islands. An African chief asked him whether he believed his tribe would ever believe without beating them, and entreated his permission to let him beat the gospel into them. He replied that beating them was not the way to make them believe; but the chief rejoined, "O, you don't know them as well as I do. I am sure we could beat belief into them if we tried."

They had great confidence in Englishmen, and one of the chiefs, Secheli, told him he was going to Queen Victoria. He endeavored to dissuade him from going, telling him he would have no one to interpret for him. But Secheli would not listen to him, and went to the Cape, a distance of a thousand miles from his own town. He was obliged to return, because he could not find the means of getting to England, but he had great confidence in Queen Victoria's wish to see justice done to him. North of the Makololo country were the Bechnanas, who opened the path into the interior, and in whose footsteps he followed. The Boers, at the outskirts of civilization, were desirous that the trade with the interior should remain in their hands, and they were determined that no European should open up a communication with the

natives. He, on the other hand, was determined that the country should be opened up, and he had accordingly opened up two paths into the interior.

The Directors of the London Missionary Society had given him a free commission to open up those paths, and he wished to acknowledge the great kindness with which they had always treated him, so that for sixteen years he had never had a word of difference with them. We used to speak of Africa's burning sands, and that was true of the country south of 20 degrees of latitude. In this dry country the population was small, but further north a very different country and people were found. The traveler here came upon the true negro family. This was the country from which we used to derive our slaves in bygone years, and from which Cuba and the Brazils drew what slaves were landed upon their shores. In the centre the tribes were civil and kind to him, but hitherto there had always been a fringe of population about them which had prevented commerce from entering into the interior.

They were now delighted to have a path to the sea by which they could trade with the white man. They looked upon a missionary as "a thing not to be killed." He was respected, not because they loved the gospel, for that came afterwards, but because they saw he labored for their welfare. He took some natives from the interior to Loando, and persuaded them, not without some misgivings, to go and see the British ships of war there. They had been told by the villagers, as they came along, that the white men on board the ships would fatten and eat them; but when they went on board they were treated most kindly by the sailors, who gave them

bread and meat. Afterwards they almost worshipped him, and used to fall at his knees when he spoke to them, until he made them desist. This arose from having seen these proofs of the power of England, and the idea in their unlettered minds seemed to be that if the English were so wise as to make these ships their religion must be true.

He had found a river called by different names, which ran through the centre of the continent, from north to south, until it came within a short distance of Lake Ngami, when it trended to the east, until it emptied itself into the Mozambique Channel. The country about Makololo was so well watered that it was impossible to have a wagon path at one season of the year. As to the dangers he had undergone, he should say nothing about them until he became garrulous and reached his dotage. At present he became quite oppressed when he thought of what had yet to be done in these countries. It was not by fine speeches, by great excitement, and grand meetings, that the missionary worked, but by laboring patiently, with a sense of God's presence in his bosom, and without the expectation of seeing the fruits of his labors. Some of the districts of the interior were perfect sanatoria, and among the pure negro family many diseases that affected the people of Europe were unknown.—Small pox and measles had not been known for twenty years, and consumption, scrofula, cancer, and hydrophobia, were seldom heard of. Notwithstanding all the wars and kidnappings, the negroes "dwelt in the presence of all their brethren," and they appeared to be preserved for the purposes of divine mercy as much as the Jews. He had advertised last night to the respect in which women were held by the negroes of

the interior. In case of divorce it was the women who took the children. If a young man married a woman of a neighboring village, he left his own village and went to live with his mother-in-law. It was his duty to pay her the greatest respect, and to supply her with firewood. Near the Zambese the young men had to make long journeys into the country in order to procure firewood for their mother-in-law. He had been told that to undertake such an expedition was tempting Providence, but at such assertions he only laughed, and he regarded those who made them as his weaker brethren.

Dr. Livingston wished to add a few words relative to the slave trade. The English government had for a series of years spent large sums of money in the repression of the slave trade. A falsehood had been promulgated by the slave dealers, that the exertions of our cruizers only aggravated the horrors of the slave trade by increasing the sufferings of the negroes on the middle passage. This was all "bosh." His brother had heard a professor in the United States contend that it would be far better for the English government to fit up ships with every convenience for the transport of negroes, than drive the slave owners to transport in the present slave ships. But there was no foundation for this assertion. At Angola he found that owing to the presence of the cruizers the slave trade had been effectually repressed by making the export of slaves much more dangerous to capitalists than gambling for gold.

He had seen slaves sold one hundred miles from the coast for \$2.62 each, for whom it would have been easy to obtain \$100 if there had been a demand abroad, and if it had been easy to convey them to Cuba. Instead of being sent out of the

country, these slaves were sent into the interior to be exchanged for ivory. He traveled with a Portuguese native, who was going to Matiamvo with eight women in chains. Formerly a great deal of money had been made in Angola by the slave trade, but there were now only three men in Angola who retained any of the wealth they had acquired in that traffic. The wealth thus got seemed to bring no blessing with it. It did not "stop in the

family." The Jesuits, with their usual foresight, planted coffee in Angola, which had been propagated, it was said, by birds, through the whole country. The merchants were now turning their attention to the growth of coffee, and it seemed as if God himself had prepared the way for the extinction of the slave trade by providing a substitute, and offering the means of honest industry to the natives.

Late from Liberia.

The barque Shirley arrived in New York January 29, fifty-two days from Monrovia, Liberia. Letters have been received with dates to December 7th :

The ship Elvira Owen arrived at Cape Palmas September 19th, and after landing thirty emigrants sailed on the 23d for Calabar. The American schooners Fawn and King Fisher sailed down the coast of Liberia from Monrovia on the 28th and 29th of November—the latter is daily expected in this port, with a cargo of palm oil and camwood.

The palm oil was coming in freely. The message of President Benson to the Legislature of Liberia was delivered December 6th. It gave general satisfaction. The Rev. Jno. Seys was still prosecuting his mission with unabated ardor. He had made explorations into the interior from Monrovia and Grand Bassa, and had, when the Shirley sailed from Monrovia, gone the second time to the interior from that place. Some efforts were being made to clear up the "College Hill" near Clay Ashland. The Rev. J. Rambo writes from Buchanan that the stone and other material for making a good foundation for a monument over the grave of Governor Buchanan were all collected and immediately to be laid, in expectation of receiving the monument from America this season.

From Sinoe county we are gratified to learn that affairs are improving. A letter dated October 31st, remarks as follows: "We have had a most destructive war, in which severe losses were sustained by

the outer settlements, as we were not expecting war at that time.

"All the settlements that were burned down are now rebuilt. We are rebuilding the settlements of Bluntsville again. Several families have been living there some time. I am living now in the settlement of Louisiana, teaching school, but will move back to Bluntsville so soon as I get my house finished, which I think will be about Christmas. Our school will commence about the 1st of January.

The different benevolent societies have sent out a great many books, but we are now in great want of books.

"We lost between two and three hundred dollars' worth of Sabbath and other school books in the burning of Bluntsville, and nearly the same number at Lexington and Reedsville. The Shirley is on the coast, with provisions* for the poor burnt out people: a donation. Charity is one of the great graces that all the children of God should be in possession of. But our time of suffering for want of food is passed; all that would work could have something on their farms since peace was made.

"Some nails, and axes, and hoes, would have met the wants of the people. We cannot make these, but we can potatoes and cassadas, if we work.

"The Cavalla Messenger, of September, bears the painful tidings of the death of Miss Isabella T. Alley, on the 29th of that month. The Rev. Mr. Hoffman, in a letter of 27th of that month, had stated that she lay in the last stages of consumption. She had been a teacher in the Or-

* These provisions were a donation to the extent of about fifty barrels, made by Mr. G. W. S. Hall, owner of the Shirley. When the goods purchased and shipped by order of the N. Y. State Society, per the Mary Caroline Stevens, arrive, the nails and other hardware will be found provided.

phan Asylum at Cape Palmas, and leaves behind her the savor of a Christian life."

The message of President Benson is very much in the form of one of our own President's messages. It begins with a reverential acknowledgement of the preserving care and direction of the Almighty, and then proceeds to treat of the domestic and foreign affairs of the Liberian Republic in their due order. The revenue of the last fiscal year is stated to have exceeded that of the preceding year 25 per cent. The receipts and disbursements of the Government for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1856, are stated as follows:

Receipts - - - - -	\$42,644 44
Disbursements - - - - -	59,349 76
Excess of Disbursements - - -	16,705 32

The sum of \$14,000 for the rent and purchase of a President's Mansion is included in the above disbursements, which, if subtracted—it being payable in annual instalments of \$1,000—would leave an excess of about \$3,000 above the receipts. This \$14,000 was, during the year, reduced to 9,000, which we hope to be able to cancel this year, so as to avoid nine years' interest.

The thousand uniforms presented by the French Government were daily expected to arrive.

Intelligence.

THE REV. THOMAS JEFFERSON BOWEN, the first man either from this country or Europe who has visited some of the large cities in Yoruba and the adjoining countries of central Africa, and who has, during seven years of missionary explorations and labors, established himself at a large town or city (Ogbomoshaw) sixty miles west of the Niger, gave a very interesting and encouraging account of the countries and people he has visited, in the hall of the Capitol, on the first instant.

"He described (says the *National Intelligence*) the natural aspect of the country, the character, habits, and religion of the people, and the progress made among them by missionaries; also, the commercial resources of the country, and the vast importance of an exploration of the Niger, (the Mississippi of Africa.) The Kingdom of Yoruba lies north of the port of Lagos, and is about as large as the State of South Carolina, and is estimated to contain more than a million of inhabitants. On the north is Nufe, and northwest is Garba or Borgoo; to the northeast is Effou or Kakanda; east are Ijesha and Benin; south are Iketu, (adjoining Dahomey,) and east of Iketu are Egba, Otta, Eko, and Ijeba or Jaboo. The great city Ilorin, which Mr. Bowen visited, is in a small Fellatah kingdom of the same name, but the city is very extensive, and has many native towns around it; and whether the city has 100,000 or 500,000 inhabitants was impossible to tell. This city is about fifty miles from the Niger, and is visited from various and remote districts of Africa. Mr. Bowen has seen

men there from Tripoli and Arabia. He regards the Foulahs near Sierra Leone as of the same race, and that they came from the far East. The people of Yoruba are a half-civilized race, an agricultural and industrious people, in a beautiful and fertile country, well watered, free from marshes, but open; and having many hills of granite, and resembling much the prairies of Texas. Indian corn grows well, and is extensively cultivated. Cotton also grows, and is manufactured into cloth, which is made into various garments and sold in the markets. Beautiful leather is also made into sandals, various implements are wrought of iron smelted from the ore, and brass and rare kinds of glass are also made. These people believe in one God, but also in three distinct inferior spirits, which may be considered as intermediate between man and God, and the names of which are—1st. Obbatalla, the creator or producer; 2d. Shango, the destroyer; 3d. Ifa, the re-producer. These subordinate gods are called idols, but are never worshipped as the Supreme God. Mr. Bowen believes that a most valuable commerce might be opened with these people and with the African nations that live along the Niger. He is persuaded that a steamer of small draught, properly equipped and manned, might ascend this river nearly two thousand miles, open intercourse with many populous kingdoms needing our productions and able to pay for them. The palm oil trade will be very valuable. Gold, ivory, hides, gums, and many articles but little known will enrich their commerce, which might speedily be worth to the American people from thirty to fifty millions of dollars annually. The Christian church is already planted in Yoruba and its neighbor-

hooon, and at Abbeokuta and its vicinity, (which is a city in Egba of sixty thousand people,) the London Church Missionary Society has several missionaries, and reckons some seven or eight hundred members of the churches they have established."

AFRICAN COLONIZATION APPROVED BY DR. PALEY.—In the life of this eminent theologian and philosopher we find the following passage:

"In February, 1797, Mr. Paley presided at a meeting of the inhabitants of Carlisle, holden for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade, and introduced, in an able and convincing speech, a series of spirited resolutions against this impolitic and inhuman traffic. Few men, indeed, were more conversant with the subject; and these resolutions, which became the basis of the petition afterwards presented to the House of Commons, contains a very clear and comprehensive view of the leading arguments by which the justice and expediency of this great measure were so strenuously, and at length so successfully enforced.

In an interview with Mr. Clarkson, soon after this meeting, he pointed out the necessity of forming, on some extensive plan, an establishment in Africa with a view to civilize the natives. This object he seemed to have much at heart as a debt due to a much injured people, and as one that could be practically paid. He was favorable to the idea of carrying over from the United States of America several little colonies of free negroes who were able to procure certificates of their good character, and willing to go. These were to be settled by the British government in different parts of the country, to have grants of land, and be recognized as British subjects, that they might serve as a pattern to the natives in their several vicinities by leading a civilized life. A similar plan had been already suggested by

Mr. Pitt, but the idea had occurred to Mr. Paley about the same time."

LEGISLATIVE.—In the Louisiana Legislature bills have been introduced to repeal an act prohibiting lotteries; to establish a general system of free banking; and to prohibit the emancipation of slaves. This last bill does not apply to slaves "who may have saved the life of his or her owner, or his or her owner's spouse, or the life of the child of either of them."

A bill has been introduced into the Illinois House for an act to aid the American Colonization Society to purchase a tract of land in Liberia, on which to colonize the free blacks of Illinois, to be called the "Illinois Colony," and appropriating \$5,000 for that purpose.

The question of the emancipation of slaves in Missouri is before the Legislature of that State.

A bill has passed the Iowa House of Representatives for the incorporation of a town, in which the word "white," as a qualification for voters, was stricken out. The colored people of Dubuque have held a meeting to express their gratification at this result, and appointed one of their number to present a gold-headed cane to the Republican member who was the most active and influential in getting the bill passed.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A vessel from Zanzibar arrived at Salem a few days since, bringing one item of her cargo, \$90,000 value of ivory. A large part of the ivory imported into this country is brought to Salem.

THE SUFFERERS AT SINOU.—The Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society have directed an appeal to the humane and benevolent for contributions in behalf of the suffering people at Sinou. By their order, the Rev. Mr. Pinekney, a colored man, for some years a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been on the ground and witnessed the evils and afflictions produced by the late war, has been engaged to call upon the citizens of New York for donations. The Rev. Mr. Pinekney, corresponding secretary of the New York Board, states that Mr. Pinekney "has a book, containing a brief statement

of his object, attested by the signature of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., President of the Society, and is commended to the friends of Africa by the Board. A vessel is now loading for Liberia in this port, which offers to take freight free for this object. Donations in provisions, farming utensils, clothing, &c., will be thankfully received.

We heartily and earnestly commend this appeal to all the true friends of Africa.

RENEWAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—A writer in the *Knoxville Presbyterian and Witness* says:

"The truth is, we of the South are just as warmly opposed to the slave traffic as the North is. We have always been opposed to it—while it is a notorious fact that the North was once largely engaged in it. We never saw but one man who advocated the business, and he was a miser; and we have little doubt that we could find as many persons in New York as in Charleston, who would openly avow their belief in its expediency and humanity.

THE SLAVE TRADE FLOURISHING.—A gentleman who has recently arrived in this city from the coast of Africa, states that he learned from good authority that there were thirty vessels, principally Portuguese, or sailing under that character, lying in the creeks at the mouth of the Congo river, waiting for cargoes of slaves and on the look out for opportunities to get to sea unperceived by the cruisers. Sheltered by the thick growth of forest which abounds here, the slavers are safe from observation. Persons are stationed near the mouth of the river to give warning of the vicinity of national vessels, and when the coast is clear, the traders select a dark night and a fair wind, and effect their escape in safety. The English government have a steamer on the coast, but it is too slow to be of much service. With a propitious breeze the smart clipper-built slavers find little difficulty in evading the pursuit of their clumsy antagonist. It is said that the trade in the vicinity of the Congo might be stopped, or at least materially diminished, by a well-armed steamer, capable of sailing fourteen miles an hour, which should cruise at intervals for a short distance up and down the river.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Governor Adams, of South Carolina, advocated the renewal of the African slave trade, but his views have not been sustained by the Legislature of that State. The *Alexandria Gazette* says:

"The proposition to attempt a revival, in some shape or form, of the African slave trade, has been long enough before the Southern people to elicit from them the most decided condemnation, and to show that it meets with no sort of countenance or encouragement. Nine-tenths of the slave owners of the South utterly repudiate and condemn the movement."

On the 15th of December, 1856, (last month,) the subject being under consideration in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this House of Representatives regards all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiment of the enlightened portion of mankind; and that any action on the part of Congress conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people throughout the world."

For this resolution a substitute was offered by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, but the vote was taken on Mr. Etheridge's resolution, when it was adopted—ayes 152, noes 57.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to the settled policy of the United States to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade."

This resolution was adopted—ayes 183, noes 8.

COFFEE, ITS HISTORY.

Perhaps no article of household consumption, excepting tobacco, has ever made its way to universal popularity so rapidly and surely as the berry contained in the capsule of the coffee plant. Squibbed by the polished sarcasm of brilliant writers of the court of France, anathematised in sonorous

and indignant terms by the great homœopathist of Germany, denounced by the learned Dr. Marry, of England, pointed at as a slow but deadly poison by the medical luminaries of the last century, and by ecclesiastical bodies of every order, it has, nevertheless, ever since the Mahomedan Muftis vented their imprecations upon it three hundred years ago, maintained a steady progress towards general acceptance.

Among the earliest advocates of the berry in France was the celebrated Voltaire, who replied to some old foggy sneerer—"That coffee was a slow poison, but that as it would soon be eighty years since he (Voltaire) had been a coffee drinker", he regarded its tardiness in producing a fatal result as a great virtue." We are informed by the Rio correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce that:

"Up to the 18th century, all the coffee which was consumed in Europe came from Arabia. It was brought by way of Egypt and Syria, and the Pachas of these Turkish provinces exacted the most exorbitant duties. It was then that Europeans began to think of another route to Arabia. The Hollanders were the first who began the traffic in the Red Sea, taking their cargoes at Mocha. They were soon followed by the English and French. But this was not sufficient. They could not bear the thought of being so dependent upon the exacting Arabians for an article which was becoming of such necessity and repute. Van Horn, the first President of the Dutch East Indies, succeeded in obtaining some coffee plants, which were transplanted to Batavia in 1699, where they thrived to perfection. One of these plants was sent in 1710 to Amsterdam, and planted in the Botanical Gardens of that city, where it flourished. An offshoot of the same already twice transplanted shrub, was presented to Louis XIV."

Of its first cultivation as a curiosity in the *Jardin des Plantes*, and its subsequent acclimation in the West Indies, our readers are already cognizant. But its introduction into Martinique was effected under singularly trying and not generally known circumstances. A French sea captain in 1720 was intrusted with three plants to take out upon his vessel. Others had previously been sent but had perished on the way in consequence of the scarcity of water, and the same circumstances came near defeating the accomplishment of the object on this occasion. For the voyage being very long and the crew being put upon short allowance, the enthusiastic captain, in order to succeed in his object, saved one of the plants by dividing with it his ration of

water. The others died, but this one reached Martinique in safety, and became the parent of the entire coffee growth of the island. From thence it spread through the islands of the west, in the Spanish Colonies, in Western Africa and in Ceylon and India. The Rio correspondent above alluded to, does not know the date of its introduction into Brazil, but says the merchants are still living, who saw the first small cargo shipped from Rio de Janeiro. It required many months to collect that small cargo, while now Rio de Janeiro is the largest coffee mart in the world. From that port alone were exported from June 30, 1854, to June 30, 1855, no less than 2,352,284 bags, and that the total export of coffee in pounds from Rio for the year ending June 3, 1855, was, 391,092,352.

We believe it is commonly understood, however, that coffee culture was first introduced into Brazil by a Padre of St. Antonio, in 1774. The proofs are somewhat questionable, but as Brazil has received very few benefits from her clergy, we feel reluctant to deprive them of this. A coffee tree, said to be the first planted in the country, was for a long time, and doubtless is now, shown as a curiosity at the Adjuta Convent: and as this is quite as plausible as any other of the mysterious and miraculous phenomena connected with the Brazilian clergy, we desire to ascribe to them the proper credit.

The early history of this delightful berry is replete with interest, for previous to the 17th century it was known only by name in France, and it became fashionable from the fact of its being offered to the Court of Louis XIV. by an envoy of the Turkish Court. The Turks in their turn received knowledge of its properties from a pious follower of Mahommed, who, being constitutionally somnolent, invoked the aid of the prophet to supply him with some remedy to prevent sleep during his midnight devotion. The result was that the pious soul was directed to keep a sharp eye upon the movements of the goats, who would direct him what to do. The good man accepted the counsel, and soon discovered that when his flocks fed upon the coffee plant they became extremely frisky and active in their gambols. Hence, he followed their example, and with the same results. He then communicated his discovery to the dervishes, who never after complained of drowsiness, while at prayers. We learn, however, from a celebrated statistician, that coffee was known in Persia long previous to its discovery in Turkey. Not long after its introduction into France, the Viennese became enthu-

siastic coffee drinkers, and but a short time after it was introduced into England, by a British merchant, who returned to his native country from Constantinople.

The greatest coffee drinking nation in the world are undoubtedly Turkey and the United States. France is also a very large consumer of the article, as outside the large cities very few of the French people ever see or use Chinese tea. In France the coffee houses are as much an "institution" as lager beer saloons in Philadelphia, and French coffee in our opinion is a good deal the finest beverage known to the world.—*N. Y. Observer.*

RETURN OF DR. LIVINGSTON.—This celebrated African traveler was expected to reach London on the 14th ult. He was near being lost in the ship *Candia*, from Alexandria, near the Isle of Zimbira, but finally was towed into the bay of Tunis, from whence he proceeded to Marseilles. He is in good health, although his left arm is broken and partly useless, it having been torn by a lion. When taken on board Her Majesty's ship *Frolic* he had difficulty in speaking English, having disused it so long. He has been absent from England seventeen years. He had with him a native from the interior of Africa. This man, when he got to the Mauritius, was so excited with the steamers and the various wonders of civilization, that he went mad, and jumped into the sea and was drowned. Dr. Livingston has been where no civilized man ever went before, and has made many great and notable discoveries. During the voyage home he wore the cap which he had worn during his travels. He is modest and unassuming in his manners, but of most determined resolution. Great honors await him in England.

THE LATE REV. J. MORRIS PEASE.—An interesting and affectionate tribute to the memory of this earnest minister and active and unwearied philanthropist, is published in the *Christian Advocate*, from which we learn that he became religious in youth, and for several years preached the Gospel with much success in connection with the New York Methodist Conference; that subsequently he was compelled by a hemorrhage of the lungs to seek a southern clime, and labored for some years in the Island of St. Thomas. In 1850 he was appointed Seamen's Chaplain at Rio de Janeiro, where during the prevalence of yellow fever he showed in constant and laborious attendance upon the sick and dying, that benevolence and compassion

which ever marked his character. The impaired health, both of himself and his family, compelled him to return to his native land. His sympathies had long been enlisted in behalf of the descendants of Africa, and for a time he engaged in the service of the American Colonization Society. For the last two years his mind was earnestly intent upon visiting Africa, exploring the country east of Liberia, and doing all in his power for the education and elevation of her barbarous and afflicted people. But he was suddenly summoned to his reward, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 29th of September, 1856, at the age of forty-five years. In Greenwood Cemetery his remains rest, nor will the sacred spot fail to attract to it many a friend of Africa and mankind.

THE DUTCH CHURCH IN SOUTH AFRICA. The extent of country over which the Dutch Church in South Africa spreads, is 900 miles in one direction and 300 in another. Over this territory the English Government maintains political jurisdiction—excepting, however, two considerable districts, known as the Yellow and Orange River Republics. The independence of these Republics has been recognized by England, and the inhabitants are in the undisturbed possession of their political and religious rights. The Dutch ministers in the River Republic are sustained on the voluntary principle, but compose an integral part of the Synod of South Africa. The salaries of all the other ministers are paid by the British Government. The salary of each minister is \$1000 per annum, together with parsonage. In Cape Town, however, \$500 per year are added to the salaries in consequence of the greater cost of living. The ministers of the Synod are divided into eight "rings" or classes, which meet annually. The Synod, which is a Convention of all the ministers, assembles but once in five years.

Plans are on foot for the establishment of a College in South Africa, by means of which it is hoped that the Church there may supply herself with a native evangelical ministry. The smallness of the orthodox party in Holland, and the difficulty experienced in drawing ministers thence, renders the erection of a College necessary to the prosperity, if not the perpetuity, of the Dutch churches in South Africa.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.—The expedition to discover the sources of the Nile which the viceroy of Egypt has initiated, has started. The Count d'Escayrac de l'Auture, to whom the command has been entrusted, after having obtained, on the

20th of last July, the Viceroy's approbation of the plan, came to Europe to procure the necessary adjuncts for the execution of his enterprise. Authorized to select twelve assistants, he sought in Austria officers of topographical celebrity, in Prussia a well-informed engineer, in France naturalists, in England nautical assistance, and America has furnished him with an excellent photographer, so necessary on such an exploration. He has selected in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna the necessary instruments for observations of the greatest variety. Magnetic observations will not be neglected. The infusoria invisible to the eye will be studied according to the custom of the most perfect naturalists; geography will rest on astronomical observations; ethnography, so full of interest in that part of the world, will be the object in the constant attention and particular efforts of men whose knowledge has been already proved. Photography will lend to science the most valuable assistance; it will thus bring before the eyes of learned men a new world, and the people of Europe will see all that the expedition has encountered of the interesting and remarkable. This expedition, which has for its aim the discovery of portions of Africa where the foot of the white man has never trod, promises to make us better acquainted with these unknown countries than we are even with some parts of Europe. The expenses of the expedition will be considerable, as the Viceroy has provided it with everything that can forward its success; and a sufficient escort will protect these missionaries of civilization during their perilous expedition. Numerous boats, with steamers, will transport them up the Nile, as far as the last point where this river is navigable.

The expedition has everything in its favour, in the great experience of its commander, and the generous ardour of those who take part in it. The Count d'Escayrac does not deceive himself as to the difficulties which attend him, but whatever obstacles he may encounter he is prepared to meet and to conquer. Thus the problem of the sources of the Nile is near its solution, and the interior of Africa will probably be opened to science, at the same time that the Red Sea, through the Isthmus of Suez, may possibly be opened to the commerce of all people.

WORD FROM AFRICA.

Rev. J. W. Horne writes, under date of Sept. 12th, 1856, to the Mission Rooms: "All is well." He, in company with Brothers Seys and Burns, had been vis-

iting Millsburgh, White Plains, and other localities.

Mrs. Wilkins writes from Millsburgh, under date of August 11th: "The Church here, I think, is in a living state; the presence and life-giving power of the Lord were manifest yesterday in the temporary thatch building used to worship in."

The Rev. John Seys.—Mr. Horne writes, that Mr. Seys "left Monrovia for Cape Mount on the 30th of August, where a receptacle is to be erected and a part of the last immigration located. Up to the time of embarkation his health continued quite good. We expect his return on or about the 1st of November, when, it is hoped, the abatement of the rains will allow of his setting out on the intended exploration."

BENEVOLENT REQUESTS.—Miss Ann Jay and Mrs. Maria Banyer, daughters of the eminent statesman, JOHN JAY, who died about three weeks since, and within a few days of each other, made the following benevolent bequests, which are published in the N. Y. papers:

Miss Jay's includes the following:—To the American Bible Society, \$3,000; Am. Sunday School Union, \$2,000; Am. Tract Society, \$2,000; P. E. Theo. Seminary in Fairfax co., Va., \$3,000; N. Y. Prot. Epis. Church Missionary Society, \$3,000; for P. E. Schools in China and Africa, \$2,000; P. E. Society for Promotion of Evangelical knowledge, \$2,000; Society for the Relief of respectable aged indigent females in New York city, \$1,000; Assoc. for benefit of Colored Orphans in New York city, \$1,000. The total is \$22,500.

Mrs. Banyer's will contains the following provisions:—N. Y. Female Bible Society \$5,000; P. E. Seminary in Fairfax co., Va., \$1,000; Am. Tract Society, \$1,000; P. E. missions, \$1,000; P. E. Society for promotion of evangelical knowledge, \$1,000. The total is \$11,700.

MISSIONARIES FOR WESTERN AFRICA.—Mr. D. W. Burton and wife, and Mr. M. Mair and wife, of the American Missionary Association, and Rev. D. K. Flickinger, Dr. W. B. Witt and Rev. Mr. Billheimer, of the Board of Missions of the United Brethren in Christ, sailed from New York on Monday of last week, for Freetown, Sierra Leone, in the "Thomas Watson," Elliott, Master. Mr. Burton and Mr. Mair and their wives, will join the Mendi Mission. The others will

remain at Freetown until they can select a location more interior.

LIBERIA.—The *Paris Moniteur* of the 3d ult., contains a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between France and the Republic of Liberia, in twelve articles, with an additional article containing a reciprocal engagement in case of future grants of privileges to the subjects or citizens of other nations, that those of the contracting powers shall be put on the footing of the most favored nation.

FROM LIBERIA.—In a letter from Rev. JOHN SEYS, dated at Robertsport, Liberia, Sept. 22d, 1856, to Rev. W. HAMILTON, of Baltimore, he says:—

I find a great deal of improvement in Liberia since I left it in 1845. In Monrovia especially, and up the St. Paul's river, there are many beautiful brick residences in the stead of the frail wooden structures of former days, and hundreds of acres in cultivation which I left in thicket and jungle.

They have introduced, too, quite a num-

ber of tropical fruits and vegetables, which they had not when I resided here. I find the bread nut, not the bread fruit; this latter they have not yet. The *Avocado pear*, and other variety of the *pawpaw*, the *Lunaine cherry*, and others among the fruits, and among the vegetables is the eddoe (*arum esculentum*), erroneously called cocoa. This most delightful fruit will soon take the place, in Liberia, occupied in America by the Irish potato, and, by the way, is equal to it in farinaceous and nutritious qualities, while it is vastly more productive. And here let me add that the real cocoa, the plant from which the bean is obtained for making chocolate has also been introduced and grows most luxuriantly.

I have said nothing yet of the flowers. But they deserve a prominent place. The rich varieties of the *althea grand flower*; the double *oleanders*, growing to the height of 16 feet, at the corners of the streets of Monrovia; the splendid *dahlias*, and both the crimson and yellow *pinks of Barbadoes*, with many others I might name, charm the eye everywhere.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of December, 1856, to the 20th of January, 1857.

MAINE.

Hallowell—John Merrick..... 10 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Deering—Rev. J. W. Perkins... 2 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. J. Orcutt:—

Boston—H. S. Chase, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the A.C.S.; parishioners of the Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S., \$30; Ozias Goodwin, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.; parishioners of the Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, \$30, to constitute him a life member of the A. C. S.; parishioners of the Rev. Samuel Barrett, D. D., \$30, to constitute him a life member of the A. C. S..... 150 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. Geo. Barker:—

Providence—S. B. Tobey, M. D., Mrs. Alice T. Clarke, ea. \$5..... 10 00
Newport—Miss Townsend, Zion Church..... 10 00
Pawtucket—Rev. C. Blodgett.... 5 00

25 00

NEW YORK.

Keeseville—L. Keese, for life mem-

bership of Mrs. Fanny Farlin, of Ohio, by Rev. J. B. Pinney. 30 00
Waterford—J. Knickerbacker, Esq., donation..... 2,500 00

2,530 00

VIRGINIA.

Forks of Wheeling—Church contribution by Rev. Jas. Hervey. 20 00
Romney—Rev. W. H. Foote.... 10 00
From the Va. Col. Society, by Rev. P. Slaughter..... 192 35
Kanawha—Annual contribution of Misses Jane A. and Celina L. Summers, by Hon. Geo. W. Summers..... 50 00
Lexington—Coll'n in the Presbyterian Ch., by J. W. Paine... 36 00

308 35

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia—C. F. McCay..... 5 00

GEORGIA.

Mount Zion—Joseph Bryan.... 20 00

OHIO.

Hicksville—Church collection, by John M. Layman..... 8 00
Granville—Sereno Wright..... 5 00
Columbus—Ladies Society of Columbus, by J. N. Whiting.... 16 50
Hartford—Legacy of Miss Olive Sophronia Brockway, late of Hartford, deceased, by Edward Brockway..... 25 00

By John C. Stockton :—	
<i>Gambier</i> —Western Epis. Church, \$3; J. Sawyer, \$3; F. Penhorwood, \$2; Rev. A. B. H. D. Lathrop, Dr. Bourne, Rev. E. B. Kellogg, Cash, Mr. Chapman, each \$1.....	14 00
<i>Mount Vernon</i> —Rev. J. R. Taylor, Mrs. Buckingham, each \$5; Mrs. E. Page, \$2.50; Hon. M. H. Mitchell, \$2; Messrs. Rouse, Frederick & Co., Moses White, L. Harper, C. H. Scribner, Dr. Thompson, W. S. Smith, G. B. Arnold, J. Arentz, George Winne, J. Rogers, E. Stewart, J. Jackson, each \$1; Robert Turner, \$1.50; Miss Sarah Ball, J. H. Roberts, each 50 cents.....	29 00
	97 50

ILLINOIS.

By Rev. J. C. Finley :—	
<i>Lebanon</i> —Public collection, \$22.50; Dr. R. Cunningham, \$4; B. Hypes, T. Williams, each \$2; N. Harner, \$1.....	31 50
<i>Naples</i> —S. Abrams, J. G. Mitchell, each \$2; C. Lear, M. Monck, each \$1.....	6 00
<i>Jacksonville</i> —Rev. W. Stevenson, \$3 10	3 10
<i>Belleville</i> —H. L. Harrison, \$100; T. A. Harrison, \$35; W. S. Thomas, \$30; R. Hickley, \$15; E. W. West, John Baker, William Harrison, T. Quick, each \$10; Mrs. A. Goheen, B. H. West, B. S. West, each \$5.....	235 00
	275 60

MISSISSIPPI.

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